APPROVED BY
PROVINCIAL LAND
USE COMMITTEE

prepared by the
Crown Land Classification Committee

Manitoba

August 31, 1983

As Amended June, 1986

(consolidated September, 1986)

PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN for the EASTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. **BACKGROUND** 1

II. **PLAN INTRODUCTION** 2

III. **CROWN LAND PLANNING COMPONENTS** 2

A. Provincial Land and Resource Goals 4

B. Concepts 5

C. Management Considerations 6

IV. **PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES** 9

V. **CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATIONS** 18

A. Joint Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area 19

B. Provincial Parks 21

C. Wildlife Management Areas 23

D. Community Pasture 25

E. Agriculture Dominant-Native Environment Lands Minor 26

F. Agriculture Dominant-Native Environment Lands Minor/ Development Reserve 27

G. Forestry 28

H. Wildlife 29

I. Wildlife Dominant-Agriculture Minor 30

J. Outdoor Recreation Dominant-Agriculture Minor 32

K. Outdoor Recreation 33

L. Natural Lands Dominant-Agriculture Minor 34

M. Other Intensive Use 35

N. Mineral Intensive Use 36

O. Urban Use 37

VI. **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS** 38

VII. **GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION** 38

A. Plan Approval and Review 38

B. Land Use Implementation 38

C. Land Use Administration 39

VIII. **APPENDICES** 40

Appendx 1. Site Specific Crown Land Classifications 41

IX. **RECORD OF AMENDMENTS** 42

MAPS

Map 1. Fisheries Habitat 12

Map 2. Provincial Crown Land Plan (June, 1986) ..... **rear pocket**

PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN for the EASTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT

I. BACKGROUND

The August 31, 1983 Crown Land Plan for the Eastern Interlake Planning District was officially approved by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet on December 29, 1983. Subsequent to approval of this plan, the R.M. of Bifrost annexed a portion of the L.G.D. of Fisher. Also, in 1982, Manitoba Natural Resources, Forestry initiated a proposal to create a Provincial Forest within the area described as the Washow-Fisher Peninsula in the Interlake Region of Manitoba. To resolve the complexity of the various physical factors, and competing demands from various land users, the Crown Land Classification Committee undertook an overall land use study which would address issues by rationalizing and allocating the Crown land and natural resources within an inter-disciplinary planning process.[1]

The Washow-Fisher Peninsula Study Area borders the shores of Lake Winnipeg, Washow Bay and Fisher Bay, involving many of the off-shore islands in the vicinity including Moose, Little Moose, Tamarack and Matheson Islands. The Study Area extended into the R.M. of Bifrost and the L.G.D. of Fisher and included a block of land immediately north of Indian Reserve #44.

Although the entire area underwent review[2] and analysis,[3] the area within the finalized boundary for L.G.D. of Fisher and the area north of Indian Reserve #44 was then excluded.

---

1. Crown Land Classification Committee, 1983, Washow-Fisher Peninsula Land Use Study. Terms of Reference. Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 41 pp.

2. Interlake Bloc Planning Committee, 1984. Washow-Fisher Peninsula Land Use Study. Background Report. Province of Manitoba. Winnipeg, Manitoba. 135 pp.

3. Gravelines, L. and H. Schellenberg, 1985. Benefit-Cost Guidelines for Land Use Allocations in Manitoba; Part 1. Forestry and Agriculture with application to the Washow-Fisher Peninsula Land Use Study Area. Manitoba Natural Resources and Agriculture. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Upon completion of the background studies, a Provincial Crown Land Plan was prepared for the Washow-Fisher Peninsula Study Area (final draft dated June, 1986). The plan was reviewed extensively and on July 8, 1986, approved by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet. It was further agreed that the approved plan for the Study Area would be split into its geographical parts with the sections relevant to the Eastern Interlake Planning District to be combined with the August 31, 1983 plan for the District.

This Provincial Crown Land Plan for the Eastern Interlake Planning District (June, 1986) replaces the original plan and the relevant portions of the Washow-Fisher Pennsula Study Area Plan.

II. PLAN INTRODUCTION

The planning and classification of Provincial Crown land in southern Manitoba is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee. This is an interdepartmental committee with representation from Manitoba Agriculture, Northern Affairs, Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs. The Crown Land Classification Committee reports to and receives its direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet approves all Provincial Crown Land Plans including plan amendments. The Crown Land Classification Committee prepares the plan and consults with local planning authorities respecting the plan and any plan amendment prior to review by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Crown land plan applies only to Provincial Crown land, the jurisdiction of which remains the responsibility of the Manitoba Government. The plan does not address Federal Crown, Indian Reserves or patented lands.

III. CROWN LAND PLANNING COMPONENTS

Crown land planning is a process which is continuous and ongoing. It involves the inventory of land and resources, evaluation of capability and suitability, identification of demands and needs, the establishment of goals and objectives and consultation with local planning authorities.

The goals and objectives (Section IV) of this Crown land plan were formulated after consideration of the Provincial Land Use Policies, in conjunction with Provincial departmental sector goals and objectives. The Crown land allocation procedure, which designated the Crown lands to achieve these goals, utilized accepted basic land use planning concepts along with current Crown land management and administrative directives and guidelines.[1]

1. Crown Land Classification Committee, 1983, Op. Cit. page 2.

A. PROVINCIAL LAND AND RESOURCE GOALS

The Provincial Land Use Policies form the overall framework for this plan through the guidance and direction they prescribe for the management of the Province's land resource. These policy statements identify general provincial land and resource goals. This plan will not specifically address all of these provincial goals.

The Provincial land and resource goals are:

1) To protect the present and future agricultural industry, to protect land for present and future food production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.

2) To provide for orderly rural development and to reduce rural servicing costs by consolidating development.

3) To safeguard scarce recreational and scenic resources and to protect existing and future recreation areas against overuse and degradation of recreational resources.

4) To recognize the importance of key shorelands and to protect from erosion the integrity and usefulness of this finite resource for recreation, watertable retention requirements, to ensure the viability of critical environments and to ensure the right of public access to major waterways and waterbodies.

5) To ensure that significant land and resource areas are not adversely affected by adjacent land uses.

6) To protect areas critical to the existence and maintenance of rare and endangered flora and fauna and to protect significant natural features which characterize a region and to identify, preserve and protect heritage resources.

7) To maintain and promote economic opportunities, ecological diversity, existing natural resource values and populations and aesthetic qualities of the rural landscape associated with renewable resource utilization.

8) To protect life and property from natural hazards such as flooding and erosion, to maintain the natural capacity of streams to convey flood flows and to protect existing flood control works.

9) To maintain a high level of service and safety on the Province's highways, to protect the provincial investment in highways and to minimize disruption to local development in the future.

10) To protect aggregate and quarry mineral resources and to integrate these areas into the overall planning process.

This Crown land plan does not address provincial transportation, mineral or rural development goals. However, the plan will not preclude procurement of land for roads or limit mineral development or exploration subject to

normal review and clearance procedures.

Aspects of schooling, local transportation systems, water supplies for domestic use, etc. are best addressed by local planning authorities more directly responsible to meeting local needs. Where potential conflicts in use occur or where Crown land allocations may impact on rural servicing costs, these issues will be addressed through consultation with the local authority (Council and/or Planning Board). Adjustments may then be made to the plan to address these concerns.

B. CONCEPTS

There are a number of basic concepts which are considered in the planning for Crown land. These concepts influence policy interpretation and Crown land allocation. Therefore, in optimizing Crown land and resource use and maintaining a high quality environment, the following apply:

1. The planning of Crown land is undertaken with consideration given to local needs. This is achieved through consultation with local planning authorities and recognition of demands identified by government departments in servicing and consulting with their respective client groups.

2. Where there is significant public or private investment, the affected Crown lands are classified and allocated to uses which are in concert with or do not jeopardize the investment in either an economic or physical sense.

3. Current management practices on all Crown land include: the application of multiple land use principles; the protection and improvement of the land's long-term productive capacity; the minimization of erosion and other destructive processes; and the utilization of the land consistent with its inherent capabilities with due consideration given to intensive management.

    a) The application of a multiple land use concept, that is, the utilization of Crown land and resources by competing and complementary users in both time and space requires the identification of areas of compatible land uses wherever possible.

    b) The capability and suitability of the land and water resource base for development is considered.

    c) Classification of erosion prone or relatively infertile lands to land uses which ultimately lead to a lower productivity of the land base is not acceptable.

d) In general, a minimum 25 percent of each quarter section is maintained in natural woody vegetation for a number of purposes.

4. Existing land use and land use patterns are accounted for and considered.

5. In general, non-conforming uses on Crown land are accepted and will be allowed to continue until the existing commitment expires or a suitable alternative site for the use can be found.

6. Except where indicated, the plan will not preclude or limit future mineral extraction or exploration on Crown lands where approved by the Provincial Government.

7. The right of the public access to Crown land and water for the purposes of sport angling, commercial fishing, hunting, trapping, outdoor recreation pursuits and general access is maintained in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts in effect from time to time.

8. Future permanent development (i.e., residences, summer homes, cottages, commercial buildings, etc.) will be assessed for hazards such as flooding, erosion or bank instability. In general, development shall be subject to the following requirements, excepting under special economic and social circumstances.

   a) All permanent development shall be located on land above the 100 year flood level. When it is not possible to estimate the 100 year flood level due to insufficient hydrometric data for the waterway, then an elevation of 1.5 metres (5.0 feet) above the high water mark will be used.

   b) Land which may be eroded away within a period of 50 years shall be excluded from development unless it is demonstrated that the erosion process has been halted.

   c) Development shall not be permitted on lands subject to bank instability, landslides, or subsidence.

   d) Use of Crown land in water power reserves, control areas and licence areas must conform to the above or must not be required for water power purposes. Approval for development and use is required from Manitoba Natural Resources, Water Resources.

   e) In order to minimize surface water quality degradation, development and use of surface water resources shall not exceed the carrying capacity.

9. The plan will not restrict the Province from entering or withdrawing Crown lands for utility rights-of-way, highways, roads, drains, etc. subject to normal clearance and approval procedures.

10. Sites, structures and areas of historical, architectural and/or archaeological significance are located on Crown land. Those sites

identified now or in the future shall be protected from uses and activities that would endanger them until such time as appropriate mitigative measures (restoration, excavation, etc.) are determined.

C. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Land management and administration does not direct land planning and land allocations but it does influence land use. Where concerns of potential land use conflict can be addressed through management and administration, remedial allocations are avoided. Some of the basic management and administrative factors which apply are:

1. For Crown lands under agricultural use the following apply:

   a) The right of public access is in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts as are in effect from time to time.

   b) Access is guaranteed to quarry lease operations subject to compensation being negotiated relative to loss of privately owned improvements.

   c) The right of the Province to enter a leased area and to withdraw lease rights on lands for utility rights-of-way, roads, etc. is guaranteed.

   d) Lands having greater than nine percent slope must be maintained in native cover or permanent forage.

   e) A buffer strip of natural vegetation not less than 45 meters to 90 meters wide must be left adjacent to all water courses and permanent waterbodies.

   f) A buffer strip of woody vegetation not less than 45 meters in width should be retained within 90 meters of all municipal and provincial roads.

   g) No wetland shall be drained or filled without approval.

   h) Topsoil and leaf mat shall not be removed.

   i) All livestock must be contained (e.g., fenced). Strips of 15 meters in width per lease can be cleared for fencelines.

   j) Merchantable timber is subject to stumpage rates if it is marketable. The Crown retains the right to issue cutting rights to the public by way of timber sale and/or timber permit to harvest timber on Crown lands. Merchantable timber is subject to

the payment of stumpage rates.

2. Survey monuments defining townships, section and quarter section corners shall not be destroyed.

3. Water quality shall not be adversely affected by Crown land uses. Activities and intensive shoreland developments that discharge pollutants shall be restricted in their location and it may be required that precautionary safeguards which mitigate the adverse effects of pollution be incorporated into the development. These activities and developments shall meet Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives. Shorelands shall be protected from excessive erosion which might affect water quality.

4. Activities such as dumping, excavation, clearing, cultivation or excessive grazing which would accelerate or promote dangerous erosion or bank instability will be prohibited.

5. Activities that may cause pollution under normal operating conditions or by accident should not be permitted in the groundwater pollution hazard area unless it can be proved by adequate field investigations that the proposed activities will not cause pollution of existing or potential groundwater supply in the area.

6. Groundwater consumption shall not exceed the total sustained yield of an aquifer. Wells shall be installed in a manner that will not have a detrimental effect on aquifers. Intensive development (e.g., subdivisions) and high capacity wells will be permitted only in areas where they will not cause a reduction in water supply for existing users.

7. Lakes, streams, rivers, creeks, etc. which are identified as significant fisheries habitat areas shall be protected. The use of Crown land adjacent to these waterways and particularly spawning sites and/or nursery areas shall be controlled and managed to minimize damage to fish stocks and fish habitat from siltation, nutrient loading, disturbance and water quality degradation. Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives shall be used to ensure protection for end uses such as fisheries. Management of these adjacent lands shall be in accordance with approved fish habitat protection guidelines and includes but is not limited to controlling the ditching and rechannelization in such areas, controlling the clearing, cultivation, timber harvesting, and developing of sites to the water's edge, maintaining or creating natural vegetation buffers of varying widths as required.

8. Sewage effluent discharges shall meet provincial standards. Flows required to flush and dilute waste waters and protect fish stocks shall be encouraged.

9. Stream crossings shall not adversely affect fish habitat or populations. Where crossings may affect fish habitat, the crossing should be designed and constructed with reference to "Recommended Fish Protection Procedures for Stream Crossings in Manitoba" prepared by Manitoba Natural Resources.

IV. PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives outlined for Crown lands are basic to all areas of the Province. The degree to which these goals may be achieved or the impact, economic or social, they have will be determined by the amount of Crown land in a particular area, its dispersal, its capability and suitability for use and development, present land use, demands and commitments. By sector, the goals and objectives which this plan will address are:

A. AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the principal land use and industry of rural Agro-Manitoba. It is in the long-term interest of the Province to protect the agricultural industry. This means protecting not only the quality and the quantity of productive land, but protecting the ability of farmers to expand, diversify or change their operations in response to market demand. The principal goals are:

1. To protect agricultural land for present and future production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.

2. To ensure conservation of the natural resources upon which agriculture is dependent.

COMMENT

A large proportion of the Crown lands having agricultural potential in the pre-annexed and restudied portions of the Planning District were under existing agricultural use.

In the restudied and annexed area, the majority of the soils identified as having potential for agriculture lie within a Class 1 subclimatic region. Within this region there are no significant limitations for regionally adapted crops and the production of crops and livestock would be comparable to adjacent agriculturally developed areas. The remaining area lies within a 2H subclimatic region which has moderate limitations for regionally adapted crops.

Although some of the soils are arable in their native state, a major consideration is the provision and maintenance of an adequate drainage system. Development will be dependent upon the general economic conditions of the times, availability of funding, and the returns that can be expected. The agricultural attractiveness will improve as economic conditions improve.

B. FISHERIES:

The harvesting and processing of fish caught by Manitoba's commercial fishermen and the sport fishing enterprises for resident and non-resident provide jobs, income and revenues. Additionally, the fish resource provides recreational opportunities along with the associated income and employment benefits to the service, retail and manufacturing sectors.

In order that these income and quality of life benefits can be sustained and enhanced, the Fisheries goals are:

1. To recognize the need for fisheries management that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans and ensure survival and improvement of fish stocks.

2. To establish and maintain a viable commercial and tourist fishing industry wherein participants can earn a reasonable return on their investment and time with limited social disruption.

3. To maintain and enhance angling opportunities for Manitobans to meet existing and future demands.

4. To provide and maintain sufficient fish stocks to support subsistence fishing.

5. To minimize the loss and degradation to habitat due to other competing and non-competing resource uses and to improve degraded habitat.

COMMENT

The Lake Winnipeg supports a major pickerel/sauger commercial fishery. In addition, small permit fisheries and trout farms occur. Recreational angling is important in the area. Areas of significant fish habitat include Lake Winnipeg, the Fisher River and numerous small lakes and streams within the area. The shorelines of these areas require protection. Private investment in the fishery is limited. Access to the fishery is good.

The existing fishery resource within the area is concentrated in Lake Winnipeg. The fishery resource is commercially utilized during summer, fall and winter seasons by fishermen who are permanent or seasonal residents of the area. Species of major commercial importance are pickerel, sauger and whitefish. Pike, perch, freshwater drum, tullibee, maria, mullets, goldeye, catfish and bullheads are also taken and have some commercial value. Sturgeon, quillback suckers and white bass also occur. There are large populations of forage fish (minnows) present. The most common are shiners and trout perch.

There is a limited spring rough fish fishery, at the present time, although activity in the area could increase significantly in the future.

Recreational angling occurs along shoreline areas of Lake Winnipeg with much of the angling effort concentrated at Gimli Harbour.

The portion of Lake Winnipeg adjacent to the Planning District is characterized by reefs or shoals located in close proximity to the shoreline. This is particularly evident between Sandy Hook and Sandy Bar. Experimental trawling and fyke netting programs have indicated that these reef areas are probably utilized by pickerel and sauger for spawning and nursery areas.

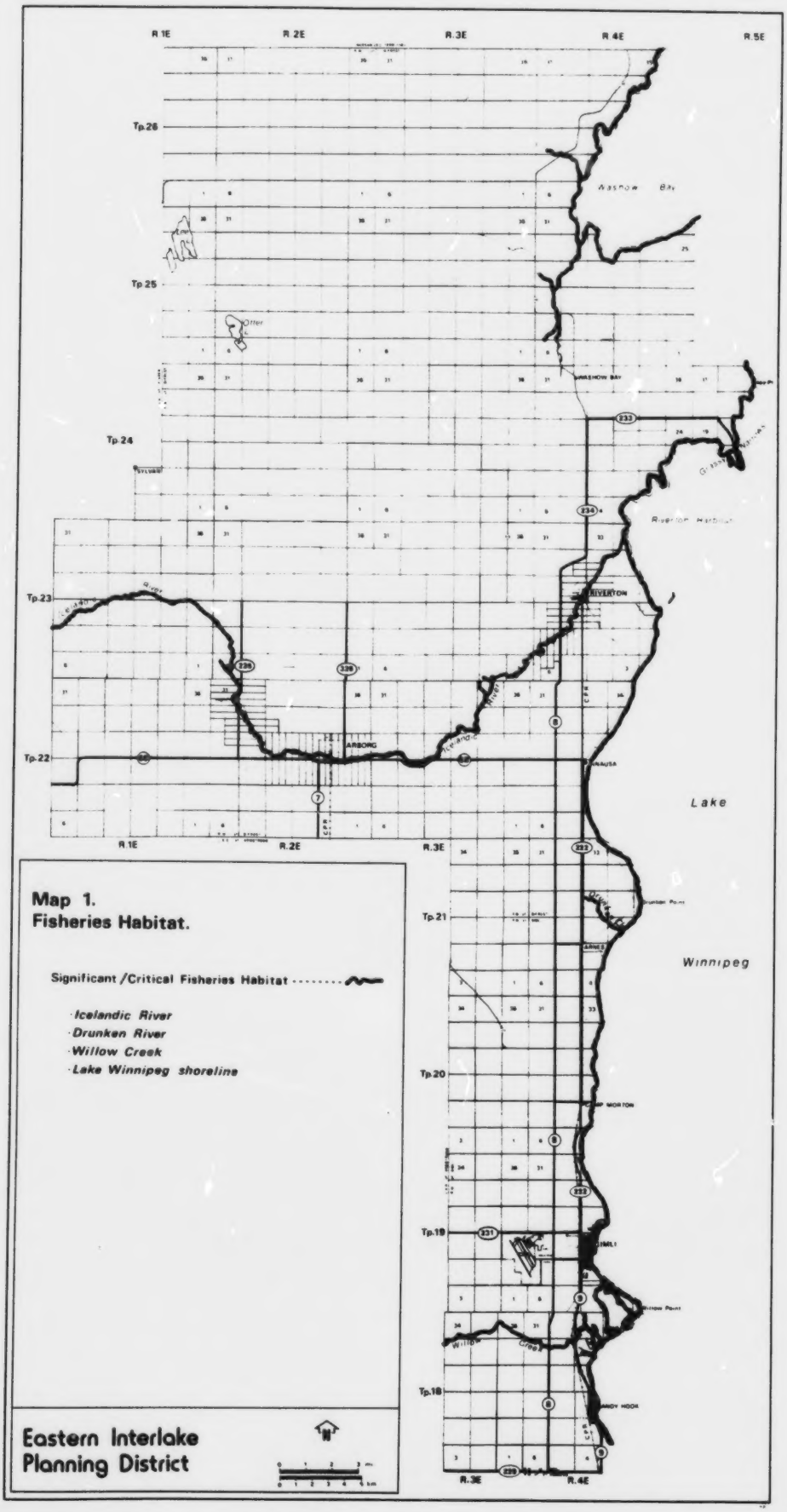
Areas of significant fish habitat include (Map 1):

1. Lake Winnipeg as an important spawning, nursery and food supply area for all species.

2. Intermittent creeks along the Lake Winnipeg shoreline are important pickerel, pike and mullet spawning areas.

3. Fisher River, Washow Bay, Icelandic River, Willow Creek, Drunken River and Sugar Creek are important fish habitat areas. In addition, a number of shoals and reefs between Sandy Hook and Sandy Bar provide spawning habitat.

Activities adjacent to shorelines can adversely impact fish habitats and water quality. This plan recognizes and protects critical fishery habitat from adjacent uses, in accordance with approved fish habitat protection guidelines, and Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives.


R.1E
R.2E
R.3E
R.4E
R.5E
Tp.26
Tp.25
Tp.24
Tp.23
Tp.22
Tp.21
Tp.20
Tp.19
Tp.18
Aastow Bay
Offer
Riverton Harbour
RIVERTON
ARBORG
Lake
Winnipeg
Map 1.
Fisheries Habitat.
Significant /Critical Fisheries Habitat
Icelandic River
Drunken River
Willow Creek
Lake Winnipeg shoreline
Eastern Interlake
Planning District

C. FORESTRY:

The forest industry contributes significant socio-economic benefits to the Province of Manitoba through the harvesting of Crown timber and the production of forest products goods and services. It is anticipated that in the course of the next 20 years, the forest industry will continue to grow at the rate of about two to three percent per year. It is expected that the socio-economic benefits derived from this growth will continue at the same rate.

In order that these benefits can be achieved, Manitoba's forest land must be protected from fire, insects and disease, the most productive sites retained to produce future forests, land that is presently under forest must not be further alienated to other incompatible uses, and forested lands managed in the most intensive manner possible. More specifically the goals are:

1. To maintain a sufficient amount of highly productive Crown lands for long-term forest management purposes. Specifically, highly productive forest lands must be set aside as provincial forests. This will allow for investment by the Province in the necessary management to ensure that such lands provide forests on a continuing and sustaining basis.

2. To intensify the management levels on those forest lands to achieve a higher level of productivity than when managed under natural conditions. Intensified management will involve the establishment of new stands on cutover lands utilizing genetically superior seedling stock and utilizing the most up-to-date stand establishment techniques. Subsequent to stand establishment, the intensity of management must be continued in a stand-tending program of forest fertilization, thinning and pruning. In instances where stand establishment has been by natural means, thinning and other silvicultural techniques will be required.

3. To intensify management of lands through a higher degree of protection of stands against the ravages of fire, insects and disease through enhanced fire and pest management programs. Higher levels of utilization will be required of the forest industry so that the greatest amount of fibre produced on a given area will be converted into useful forest products.

COMMENT

The Eastern Interlake Planning District is part of Forest Management Unit (FMU) 40 and FMU 42 of the Interlake Forest Management Section.

The approximately two townships of Crown land in FMU 40 are also included in the Integrated Wood Supply Area (IWSA) portion of the specified area which is identified in the timber supply agreement between Abitibi-Price Inc. and the Province. The IWSA is managed by Manitoba Natural Resources. Abitibi-Price Inc. has first right of refusal to the spruce and balsam from the Crown land in the area. First right of refusal means they have the first right to purchase spruce and balsam that may be produced on the area, or they have the first right to install their own operations on the area to do the harvesting.

The Washow-Fisher Peninsula Background Report identifies those unencumbered Crown lands of importance to forestry. In the Planning District, this is limited in general to the northern half of township 25, ranges 3 and 4 east plus scattered sections and quarter sections near the Lee Lake W.M.A.

Most of this area was burned in the forest fire of 1977. However, these forestry lands are considered productive for long-term forestry purposes. The forest capability of this area is considered high, in CLI Classes 4 and 5, considering that there are no Class 1 and 2 lands in Manitoba.

The Province has commitments to timber allocation holders and communities in the vicinity to provide them with areas of merchantable timber where they can annually harvest approximately 10,000m^3 (4,000 cords) and 1,500m^3 (600 cords) of softwoods and hardwoods respectively.

Based on past trends and economic growth predictions, this area of the Province should experience a greater level of demand for forest products and subsequently industrial growth than the Provincial average of between 2-3 percent annually. In addition, the area, because of its proximity to markets and available surplus of softwood and hardwood, is capable of providing a substantial opportunity for the establishment of new forest-using industries.

D. HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Heritage resources are any work of nature or man that are of interest primarily for their prehistorical, historical, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic value including, but not limited to an artifact, paleontological object, prehistorical or historical site, skeletal remains, natural site, structure or object. These are important because they embody information which is essential to the understanding and appreciation of our society. Therefore, they should be managed so that the information is not irrevocably lost.

The principal goals of heritage resource management are:

1. To identify, protect and interpret significant sites, structures, themes, and events in history and prehistory in order to understand Manitoba's human heritage.

2. To encourage awareness and continued use of heritage structures which illustrate unique or interesting architectural form and design and/or which are connected with historically significant individuals, groups, places, events or themes in Manitoba's development.

COMMENT

No heritage resources have been identified within the plan area at this time. Future inventories and study of the area will undoubtably locate areas of significance and these will be recognized and protected as deemed appropriate.

E. OUTDOOR RECREATION AND PARKS:

Outdoor recreation opportunities are essential to the high quality of life which Manitobans presently enjoy. These activities also make an important contribution to the provincial economy. The provincal government, in conjunction with other levels of government and private enterprise, is an important provider of outdoor recreation opportunities. Present trends suggest that the need for this management function will continue at a high level during the 1980's.

Fundamental to the development of recreational areas is the need to maintain a harmony with natural and man-made environments. Important recreation and resource areas such as waterways and shorelines, prime wildlife habitat, and natural, cultural and historic areas will be identified and protected with adjacent, incompatible land and resource uses controlled.

The principal goals are:

1. To provide a variety of types and amounts of outdoor recreational opportunities for the pleasure and enjoyment of the citizens of Manitoba, both now and in the future.

2. To identify and preserve rare, scarce, or special forms of recreation in Manitoba.

3. To provide suitable park areas to allow and encourage the people of Manitoba to enjoy and appreciate each distinct natural landscape in the Province.

COMMENT

There are five provincial recreational parks in the Planning District. These parks are distributed along the Lake Winnipeg shoreline and offer a wide variety of recreational opportunities including camping, picnicking, swimming, cottaging, etc.

The shoreline and offshore areas of Lake Winnipeg provide a wide variety of recreational opportunity. Sport angling, swimming, cottaging, bird watching, etc. are important activities in the area. However, because the majority of the shoreland is under private ownership, its potential for public recreational development is limited. Nevertheless, protection of the shoreline and buffering of the park areas are required considerations to protect these valuable resources.

Extensive forms of recreation, often involving hunting and fishing, are widespread over the entire area. Recreational use is expected to continue in a similar pattern.

F. WILDLIFE:

Wildlife species including birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians occupy various Manitoba environments. Besides its cultural and historical significance, Manitobans value and use the wildlife resource for food,

income, recreation, education and science.

Wildlife is a renewable and replenishable resource. It is incumbent upon the province, as resource steward, to ensure the provision of wildlife resources for Manitobans. Therefore, the principal goals are:

1. To ensure the provision of wildlife resources that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans.

2. To ensure that wildlife populations and their habitats are protected from irreversible damage and that, subject to the effects of natural and approved man-made environmental changes, viable populations are maintained.

3. To maintain population levels of all wildlife species at levels sufficient to meet public demand, including but not limited to demand for: domestic use, recreation use, educational use and commercial use and to maintain, protect and enhance areas suitable for these activities.

4. To protect the integrity of the resource base and intended use of areas designated or proposed by the Province as wildlife management areas from incompatible and possible damaging uses.

5. To mitigate where possible wildlife depredation damage.

COMMENT

The Eastern Interlake Planning District contains several areas of important wildlife habitat; of major significance are the shorelines of Lake Winnipeg, the Wildlife Management Areas and the general area adjacent to Washow Bay in the Riverton area. Other than Wildlife Management Areas, habitats in the Planning District provide summer range for white-tailed deer and waterfowl and year round support of sharp-tailed and ruffed grouse as well as numerous other wildlife species.

The ridge and swale topography in the District is typical of the Southern Interlake. Soils vary from low fertility in the west to high in the east. Most of the area is CLI Class 4 and 5 habitat for ungulates with some Class 3 in the eastern portions. A northern portion of the area is Class 1, 2 and 3 for ungulates. This habitat provides the primary wintering areas for ungulates, specifically moose and deer. A key wintering area for moose is in the Riverton Burn Area. There is a noticeable movement of deer and moose from their summer range to the wintering habitat in the area.

Some excellent waterfowl staging areas occur in the Washow Bay district. Lee Lake, which is a major Wildlife Management Area, is an important summer waterfowl moulting area. Chief production is for scaup with some Canada Goose breeding. The WMA stages many waterfowl but animal numbers vary with water conditions on adjacent agricultural areas. Depredation problems originating from Lee Lake have occurred in the past but these are not considered chronic. Washow Bay is depredation control area.

All significant wetlands in the area are greater than 40 acres in size. Shoreline, island, inland lakes and bogs are breeding habitat for Giant Canada Geese and other waterfowl. Density of breeding Canada Geese is low though, as preferred nesting sites are limited. Similarly, density of other breeding waterfowl is likely low as prime habitat is restricted marsh areas adjacent to the bay of Lake Winnipeg and several of the inland lakes. The south portion of Washow Bay is a significant staging area for waterfowl, particularly Canada Geese, Snow Geese, and ducks.

Waterbodies and waterways including islands and shorelines are important to wildlife as waterfowl breeding habitat, waterfowl staging areas, breeding habitat for colonial and island nesting birds, moose habitat, and habitat for furbearers. These same areas are important to wildlife users for trapping, big game hunting (particularly moose), and waterfowl hunting. The areas of most importance are Washow Bay, Lee Lake, and Washow Bay River.

Lakeshore and inland marshes provide habitat for mink, muskrat, red fox, etc. The Planning District is an open trapping area that allows all holders of permits to trap.

The shorelines are important to bird migration. Migrants, particularly warblers, etc. use the willow fringed points as rest stops in spring and fall immigrating. Willow Point proper has been designated as most important in this regard.

V. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

The Crown land use classifications for the Planning District are as follows:

A. Joint Provincial Forest - Wildlife Management Area

B. Provincial Parks

C. Wildlife Management Areas

D. Community Pasture

E. Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor

F. Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor/Development Reserve

G. Forestry

H. Wildlife

I. Wildlife Dominant - Agriculture Minor

J. Outdoor Recreation Dominant - Agriculture Minor

K. Outdoor Recreation

L. Natural Lands Dominant - Agriculture Minor

M. Other Intensive Use

N. Mineral Intensive Use

O. Urban Use

A. Joint Provincal Forest-Wildlife Management Area: Classification PF/WW: As shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Only a small portion of the joint Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area is located in the Eastern Interlake Planning District. Less than one township or just over 11 percent of the proposed provincial forest-wildlife management area is in the District. Except for a few scattered sections near the existing Lee Lake W.M.A. the majority of the Crown land proposed under this classification is in the northern half of township 26, ranges 3 and 4 east.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective of the joint Order-in-Council area is to provide and maintain an area for the management and provision of wood fibre to the forest industry and for the protection of the Province's wildlife resources.

As defined in the Forest Act, the objective of any Provincial Forest is "to reserve certain areas in the Province for a perpetual growth of timber, and to preserve the forest cover thereon, and to provide for a reasonable use of all the resources that the forest lands contain" and to provide forest products to meet local and regional needs and demands.

The objective of the Wildlife Management Area as defined by "The Wildlife Act" is to designate Crown lands which "shall be maintained for the management and conservation of wildlife in the province."

This classification describes those lands which have been identified for wildlife habitat preservation, maintenance and enhancement and forest lands for allocation to long term timber production and stand enhancement by designation through Order-in-Council to Provincial Forest/Wildlife Management Areas.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

1. Provincial Forest and Wildlife Management Area - PF/WW

The management of the Provincial Forest and the Wildlife Management Areas will be the joint responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Forestry and Wildlife. While specific management goals and techniques may change over time, in general, the following would apply upon official designation of this area by Order-in-Council.

1a) The Province of Manitoba will maintain the Provincial Forest and Wildlife Management Areas.

1b) Management agreements shall encourage a multiple use concept which considers all aspects of modern resources management.

1c) Forestry activity such as fire protection, road building, reforestation, harvesting, etc. will be conducted in a manner that ensures maximum protection and enhancement of all resources and aesthetics for the area in which the activity is occurring.

1d) Special attention will be given to cutting practices around lakes, along rivers and streams, public access corridors, etc.

1e) Afforestation will also be considered for lands which do not now carry forest cover but could, including fragile, natural lands.

1f) Other general uses which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification will be allowable. For example, these lands can be used for hiking, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, nature photography, berry and mushroom picking, trapping, etc.

B. Provincial Parks - Classification PP - As shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:[1]

Only a very small part of Grindstone Provincial Recreation Park [about 405 hectares (1000 acres) of Crown land and some private land within the boundary of the Park] is located in the Planning District, however, the following relates to the entire Park in general. Grindstone Park is a relatively new development and as such can be expected to expand its variety of facilities and capacity. It currently offers only cottaging and picnicking opportunities but as development progresses, Grindstone can be expected to become a major centre for day use, boating, cottaging and possibly camping activities. More concrete plans for development are scheduled to be completed in the future.

Similarly, only a small part of Hecla Provincial Natural Park is located in the District, and the following relates to the entire Park in general. The facilities at Hecla Park range from day use to modern resort facilities and the park is projected to continue to offer these opportunities. With increased use however, the existing facilities may be expanded.

Hnausa Beach Provincial Recreation Park currently provides the major provincial camping facilities in the Distrct and consequently is quite popular, especially for tent camping. This use is expected to continue and therefore a program of upgrading will have to be undertaken to maximize the site's potential.

Camp Morton Provincial Recreation Park encompasses some four kilometres of lakeshore and has two significant developments. Camp Morton has some historical significance in the buildings that were formerly a church camp. After the area was obtained, a number of log cabin accommodation units were constructed and group camping and picnicking areas were developed. Completion of the existing facilities and development of new facilities is dependent on the completion of a park general plan scheduled to be ready in the near future.

Stefansson Memorial Wayside Park is a very small site, with limited use for recreation as a rest stop for travellers.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are:

- to provide areas which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural heritage of the Province;

---

[1]Discussion on the various Parks is taken from the "Planning Report on Natural Resources, Eastern Interlake Planning District". August, 1982. Resource Allocation Working Group, Department of Natural Resources.

- to provide recreation areas close to concentrations of people which make it possible to serve large numbers of recreational users without degradation of the basic natural resources of the area; and

- to provide facilities for convenience and enjoyment of the motoring public and rest stops for the travelling tourist.

This classification identifies those lands which have been designated Provincial Park.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

2. Provincial Parks - PP

The management and operation of Grindstone Provincial Recreation Park, Hecla Provincial Natural Park, Hnausa Beach Provincial Recreation Park, Camp Morton Provincial Recreation Park and Stefansson Memorial Wayside Park is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Parks. The management of these parks shall be guided by the following:

2a) The Province of Manitoba will maintain its outdoor recreational facilities at these Parks for the use and enjoyment of the local, provincial and travelling public, consistent with existing and future park plans.

C. Wildlife Management Areas - Classification WW - As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The Lee Lake Wildlife Management Area (WMA) occupies an area of about 6961 hectares (17,200 acres), all within the Planning District. This WMA was established by Order-in Council 502/69, in 1969. The major portion of the WMA is marsh and muskeg valley and its purpose is to help maintain a good population of waterfowl, especially Canada Geese, by preserving a rest area for them.

The Rembrandt Wildlife Management Area occupies an area of about 1360 hectares (3360 acres) of which 324 hectares (800 acres) are located in the District. The WMA was established by Order-in-Council 1537/74 in 1974. The area consists of a large ridge running in a northwest/southeast direction. The WMA is forested with poplar interspersed with white spruce. The area has many open grassy meadows. The purpose of the WMA is to provide habitat for ruffed grouse.

The Washow Bay Wildlife Management Area is located in the Eastern Interlake Planning District within the Washow Bay Settlement Area. Occupying an area of about 3440 acres, these lands have severe limitations to agricultural development. The area lacks drainage and has generally poorer soils. The area is important for waterfowl staging and is actively hunted for waterfowl. It contains some good moose habitat but is limited in potential because it is surrounded by development. It is an attractive area and has value as a remnant habitat type (spruce/tamarack bog, early successional stage).

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is the protection of the Province's Wildlife resources. As defined by "The Wildlife Act", a wildlife management area is designated "for the management and conservation of wildlife in the province."

This classification describes those lands which have been identified for wildlife habitat preservation, maintenance and enhancement by designation through Order-in-Council to Wildlife Management Area.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

3. Wildlife Management Areas - WW

The management of Wildlife Management Areas is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Wildlife. Specific management aims may change over time, however, in general the following guidelines apply:

3a) The Province of Manitoba will maintain the Wildlife Management Areas for the preservation and maintenance of wildlife and habitat.

3b) Public hunting is allowed by the Wildlife Branch, as determined by management requirements.

3c) Limited agricultural activities, haying, and timber harvesting may be allowed, as determined by management requirements, by the Wildlife and Forestry Branches.

3d) Habitat improvement is allowed.

3e) Other general land uses which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification are allowed. For example, these lands are available for hiking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, nature photography, berry and mushroom picking, etc.

D. Community Pasture: Classification CP: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The Sylvan Dale Community Pasture is located south of Provincial Trunk Highway #325 and north of #233 in Townships 24 and 25, Ranges 1 and 2 East. The pasture was established in 1965 and comprises a total area of about 4559 hectares (11,240 acres). Most of this community pasture is located in the Planning District with only a small portion located in the adjacent L.G.D. of Fisher.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) manages the community pasture program in Manitoba. PFRA provides the development and management funding for the pasture, while the Province acquires the necessary land. Manitoba Agriculture, Agriculture Crown Lands is responsible for the Province's activities.

The pasture provides off-farm grazing for local residents in the community. Patrons are charged a user fee to recover the annual operating costs of the pasture. In addition, a municipal levy is also assessed to each person.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

4. Community Pasture - CP

The management and operation of the Sylvan Dale Community Pasture is the responsibility of P.F.R.A., Government of Canada, in conjunction with Agricultural Crown Lands. The management of this Community Pasture shall be guided by the following:

4a) The Province of Manitoba in conjunction with the Government of Canada will maintain the Sylvan Dale community pasture for the use of the local farming community.

E. Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor: Classification "A" As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

This classification represents one of the largest categories of Crown Lands in this Planning District. Approximately 32,000 hectares (80,000 acres) have been classified for general agriculture use. A large portion of this category is open Crown lands which will become available for agricultural leasing and permitting.

Mineral soils make up a large portion of this area, with agricultural capabilities ranging from Class 2 to 6. The major constraint to full utilization is the limitation imposed by excess water.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

In recognition that the agricultural industry is the main economic activity within the rural economy of the Planning District, suitable Crown land must be designated for general agricultural use to protect land for present and future agricultural production and expansion.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

5. Agricultural Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor - A

To encourage the efficient and effective use of Crown land for the benefit of both the local and provincial economy the following guidelines apply:

5a) These Crown Lands are generally available for a full range of agricultural uses and intensity of use. Agricultural development and land clearing, etc. is allowed. However, the specific use, intensity and management will be specified on a parcel by parcel basis.

5b) Administration of agricultural leases and permits is the responsibility of the Agricultural Crown Lands.

5c) Manitoba Natural Resources will consider and recommend the appropriate management of any site which requires special management, as it may affect resource interests.

5d) Other general land uses of the Crown land within this classification may be permitted if compatible with the basic intent of the classification.

F. Agriculture Dominant-Native Environment Lands Minor/Development Reserve: Classification A/D: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Approximately 3000 hectares (7500 acres) of Crown land have been identified as an agricultural development reserve. This area has been placed in a development reserve because it requires considerable infrastructure, particularly drainage, if it is to be utilized most efficiently for agriculture.

This area will be held for future agricultural expansion pending the installation of drainage and/or alternative techniques to mitigate the physical contraints to agricultural use.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

In recognition that the agricultural industry is the main economic activity in the rural economy of the Planning District, Crown land with agricultural potential should be designated for future agricultural expansion which recognize the physical and economic constraints to use.

The principal concern is to prevent long-term allocation to agricultural use prior to the establishment of an infrastructural framework or a commitment to a long-term agricultural development strategy for the area.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

6. Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor/Development Reserve - A/D

To encourage the efficient and effective use of Crown land for future agricultural expansion the following guidelines apply:

6a) These Crown lands are not available for agricultural leasing or permitting pending a commitment to an agricultural development scheme for the areas so classified.

6b) The release of this area for agricultural use will be determined by Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands in conjunction with the local municipal and planning authorities.

6c) Upon release of these lands from development reserve status to general agricultural use, these Crown lands will be available for a full range of agricultural uses and intensity of use. Agricultural development and land clearing, etc. will be allowed, however, the specific use, intensity and management, will be specified on a parcel by parcel basis.

6d) Upon release of these lands from Development Reserve, the administration of agricultural leases and permits will be the responsibility of the Agricultural Crown Lands.

G. Forestry: Classification F - As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The R.M. of Bifrost is on the edge of general forestry activity in the Interlake Region of Manitoba. In the Planning District, Crown lands have been used for forestry purposes in the past, however, today, only one quarter section of the Crown land has been classified for general forestry use.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are to recognize the importance of the forest industry to Manitoba and particularly to the Interlake, and to recognize the lands' basic inherent capabilities. Therefore, areas are delineated which provide natural resources for the forest industry and protect these resources from incompatible uses.

The parcel of Crown land may be considered for official designation through Order-in-Council as a Provincial Forest.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

7. Forestry - F

To protect the forest industry by providing a long-term continuing supply of wood fibre, the following guidelines apply to the area identified:

7a) Administration and management of the delineated area is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources.

7b) No agricultural use or development will be allowed.

7c) Other uses may be allowed if considered appropriate by Manitoba Natural Resources.

H. Wildlife: Classification W: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The marsh area adjacent to the southern shoreland of Washow Bay has been identified as a wetland of provincial and local significance. The marsh is important to waterfowl as a production and staging area and provides excellent habitat for aquatic furbearers and non-game species.

CONCERN/OBJECTIVES:

Wildlife populations in Manitoba are under continuous and increasing pressure from competing land uses which reduce the availability of habitat. Therefore, wildlife habitat is to be maintained, protected and enhanced.

The principal objectives are:

a) to protect high capability wildlife habitat,

b) to identify and protect recognized significant wildlife areas,

c) to protect, recognize and integrate complementary recreational land use activities, and

d) to mitigate the problem of wildlife crop depredation.

Some or all of these lands may be considered for official designation through Order-in-Council as Wildlife Management Areas. However, existing policies and guidelines as described would still continue for these lands.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

8. Wildlife - W

Management of these Crown lands is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources. Specific management and administrative aims may change over time, however, in general, the following apply:

8a) These lands are not available for development because of their importance as habitat. These areas are to remain as they occur in nature, although habitat improvement or lure crop establishment are not excluded.

8b) These lands will only be available for controlled or non-intensive uses if the use does not interfere with the wildlife objectives for any particular parcel. Approval of any use will be at the discretion of the Wildlife Branch. The physical nature of these lands and the associated access problems would normally exclude any agricultural use.

8c) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification, e.g., lure crops. Complementary recreational pursuits are allowed, for example, hiking, canoeing, cross-country skiing, bird watching, hunting, nature photography, etc.

I. Wildlife Dominant - Agriculture Minor: Classification WA: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Several sections of Crown land bordering the west shore of Washow Bay and a block of backshore south of the Bay have been classified for some agricultural use recognizing that the area is of value to wildlife. These Crown lands are part of a marsh/shoreland complex and are located adjacent to or near water. The predominant soil type is marsh, CL1 class 7 for agriculture. Although a few parcels have a higher classification, all have problems of excess water.

The principal agricultural use is cutting of native hay.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

In addition to the protection of the water component of waterfowl habitat, it is equally important that adequate cover for nesting ducks be provided. Areas of relatively undisturbed natural vegetation equal in size and adjacent to the wetland areas are considered ideal for nesting purposes. In recognition of the importance of this waterfowl/wildlife resource, the basic inherent land capabilities and historic secondary use, areas must be delineated which emphasize waterfowl/wildlife but allow for some agricultural use. Additionally, there is concern regarding the problem of crop depredation in the vicinity of the marsh.

The principal objectives are:

a) to protect high capability wildlife habitat and to identify and protect significant wildlife areas,

b) to protect, recognize and integrate complementary recreational land use activities,

c) to recognize existing agricultural use and potential, and

d) to mitigate the problem of wildlife crop depredation.

Some or all of these lands may be considered for official designation through Order-in-Council as Wildlife Management Areas. However, existing policies and guidelines as described would still continue.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

9. Wildlife Dominant - Agriculture Minor - WA

To protect wildlife habitat and wildlife populations but allow some agricultural use, the following apply:

9a) In general, these lands are available for some controlled agricultural use. The use will generally be limited to the cutting of native hay. Restrictions respecting time and location of harvesting to protect waterfowl nesting cover etc. are appropriate.

9b) The management is generally the responsibility of the Manitoba Natural Resources, but administration of the allowed agricultural use remains the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture.

9c) These lands are not available for long-term commitment to the secondary use (agriculture) because of their importance to wildlife.

9d) Habitat improvement is not excluded. Generally, these areas are to remain as they occur in nature although lure crop establishment and maintenance is allowed.

9e) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification. Complementary recreational pursuits are allowed, for example, hiking, canoeing, cross-country skiing, bird watching, hunting, nature photography, etc.

J. Outdoor Recreation Dominant - Agriculture Minor - Classification RA - As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The shoreline and backshore in the Riverton Harbour area has been identified as being important for wildlife-oriented outdoor recreational opportunities. Defined in general as the area east of the dike, this lowland occupies about 1700 hectares (4200 acres) of Crown land.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is to identify and safeguard important recreational opportunities in addition to providing restricted agricultural use of these Crown lands.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

10. Outdoor Recreation Dominant - Agriculture Minor - RA

10a) The administration of the allowed recreational uses is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, but administration of the allowed agricultural use remains the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture.

10b) These lands are available for some agricultural use, particularly for hay. In general, these lands are not available for long term commitment to secondary uses because of their importance to recreation and wildlife, and no new development or clearing is allowed.

10c) Other land uses may be allowed if considered appropriate by Manitoba Natural Resources.

K. Outdoor Recreation - Classification R - As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The W1/2 29-20-04E, approximately 130 hectares (320 acres) in size, has been identified and classified for general outdoor recreation. This area is committed Crown land. The area is maintained and operated for recreational purposes including supervised trail rides and to promote the watching and photography of the area's birds and wildlife.

The Crown land on Willow Point (Township 19, Range 4E) and a small parcel near Arnes have also been classified for outdoor recreation.

In addition to the above, all Crown land shorelands and backshores identified as CLI Classes 1-3 are also classified for outdoor recreation. These areas are not, however, identified on the map as they are often too small in size to be illustrated.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are: to safeguard and recognize existing recreational commitments and potential recreational lands and protect these areas for such recreational opportunities as can be afforded by these sites.

This classification also recognizes the importance of waterways, waterbodies and shorelands to the public and the environment and protects the integrity and usefulness of these finite resources. The intent of this classification is to protect those Crown lands (shorelines) which are CLI Classes 2 and 3 and presently unencumbered, all CLI Class 1 lands, and Crown lands presently committed to recreational use.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

11. Outdoor Recreation - R

To protect, and to minimize or eliminate degradation of high recreational capability lands; to enhance and preserve both local and provincial recreational opportunity and benefits, the following apply:

11a) Administration and management of the delineated area is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources.

11b) No agricultural use, development or other uses will be permitted for the W1/2 29-20-04E, so as to protect the existing commitment.

11c) For unencumbered CLI Class 2 and 3 shorelines and all CLI Class 1 shorelines, no development or agricultural use will be allowed, except in those cases where the development is related to or will enhance the recreational opportunities afforded by the particular site.

11d) Other uses may be allowed if considered appropriate by Manitoba Natural Resources.

L. Natural Lands Dominant - Agriculture Minor: Classification NA: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Approximately three sections of Crown land have been identified within the general agricultural zone which have low agricultural potential due to physical site conditions. These are marsh areas where only native hay use is considered appropriate.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are to protect natural areas which have a low capability for sustained intensive agriculture use, but to allow native hay use which is suitable to the physical site characteristics.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

12. Natural Lands Dominant - Agriculture Minor - NA

Management of these Crown lands is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources. In general, the following apply:

12a) These lands are not available for development because of their physical limitations. These are to remain as they occur in nature.

12b) These lands are available for haying. Other non-intensive agricultural uses may be allowed if approved by Manitoba Natural Resources.

12c) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classificaton. For example, these lands are available for hiking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, nature photography, berry and mushroom picking, etc.

M. Other Intensive Use - Classification XM - As Shown on Map 2.

There are few sites classified as other intensive use. They include such uses as training centres, docks, wharves, nuisance grounds etc.

See also Appendix 1.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To recognize and protect existing buildings and structures and disposal sites from incompatible uses.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

13. Other Intensive Uses - XM

The following guidelines apply:

13a) These sites shall be administered and managed by the appropriate Department of Government for the purposes for which they were established.

N. Mineral Intensive Use - Classification MM - As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

There are only a few small parcels of Crown land classified for mineral extraction, mineral stockpiling or processing sites.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is to protect existing mineral extraction/piling/process areas.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

14. The following guidelines apply:

    14a) These areas will be kept from uses which are not compatible with the existing use.

    14b) Management and administration of these areas is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources and Energy and Mines.

O. Urban Use: Classification U: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Crown land parcels occur within the boundaries of unincorporated and incorporated towns and villages within the plan area. The area in and around existing communities and settlements is influenced by, and often is required for, urban land uses.

While not specifically identified on the Crown Land Classification Plan, these Crown lands are classified for urban use.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal concern is to recognize that Crown lands may be within existing towns and villages and to ensure that the use of these lands is consistent with the urban government.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

15. Urban Use - Classification U

To ensure that Crown land use is consistent with the effective and efficient provision of municipal services, the following guidelines apply:

15a) These Crown lands shall be administered by Manitoba Natural Resources.

15b) These sites are available for a variety of urban uses provided the use is consistent with any approved plan for the town or village.

15c) The local planning authority shall determine whether any proposed use of Crown land within the boundaries of the town or village conforms to the approved plan.

15d) In the absence of an approved plan for a town or village, the local authority shall determine whether any proposed use is consistent and compatible with the local urban environment.

VI. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The Crown land plan identifies the major classification for Crown land. There may be other site specific uses which are not indicated in the plan. Recognition of this fact is important as some specific locations, (residences for example) may not be indicated but are nonetheless protected by the very nature of the legal commitment to individuals through the leasing and permitting process of Crown lands.

Site specific uses, that is, some land uses occurring on Crown land utilizing less than 16 hectares (40 acres) which are not shown in the plan will be listed in Appendix 1 as considered appropriate.

VII. GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Plan Approval and Review

Plan approval and subsequent approval of amendments to the plan shall be by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

Existing policy and procedures for plan and amendment approval require consultation with local planning authorities. Additional, full review and approval by provincial government departments and agencies through the Interdepartmental Planning Board is also required.

This plan shall be reviewed at such time as the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet or the Crown Land Classification Committee considers it necessary or when the Local Planning Authority is reviewing its Development Plan or 5 years after coming into effect of the plan or from the last review, as the case may be.

The Crown Land Classification Committee is responsible for ensuring that future plan reviews, proposed amendments and classification appeals are processed and implemented as per approved policy and procedure.

B. Land Use Implementation

The land use intent as outlined in this Provincial Crown Land Plan shall be carried out through the application of the "Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan" prepared for the area.

Operational Crown Lands Plans are prepared, amended and approved by the Crown Land Classification Committee. Appeals to operational plans shall also be directed to the Crown Land Classification Committee with the Provincial Land Use Committee the final authority.

These Operatonal Plans shall:

a) be consistent with and carry out the intent of this Plan, and

b) identify in map format the permitted uses and intensity of use for the parcels of Crown land in the area.

The approval of this Provincial Crown Land Plan does not require the Province of Manitoba to undertake any proposal therein suggested or outlined but no undertaking or development within the plan area affected by this Crown land plan shall be carried out that is inconsistent or at variance with the proposals or policies set out in this Crown land plan.

C. Land Use Administration

The use of Crown land is administered through instruments such as leases, permits, contracts, agreements, etc. which are issued by the Crown to individuals, corporations, etc. or declared by the Crown through Orders-in-Council.

Most of the Crown land outside of Order-in-Council areas (i.e., Crown land not included in Community Pastures, Provincial Parks, Provincial Forests, and Wildlife Management Areas) is administered under the authority of the Crown Lands Act. This Act is administered by Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands with certain specified sections being the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands.

These contracts, leases, permits, agreements, etc. must be in conformity with this Plan and the Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan.

Appendices

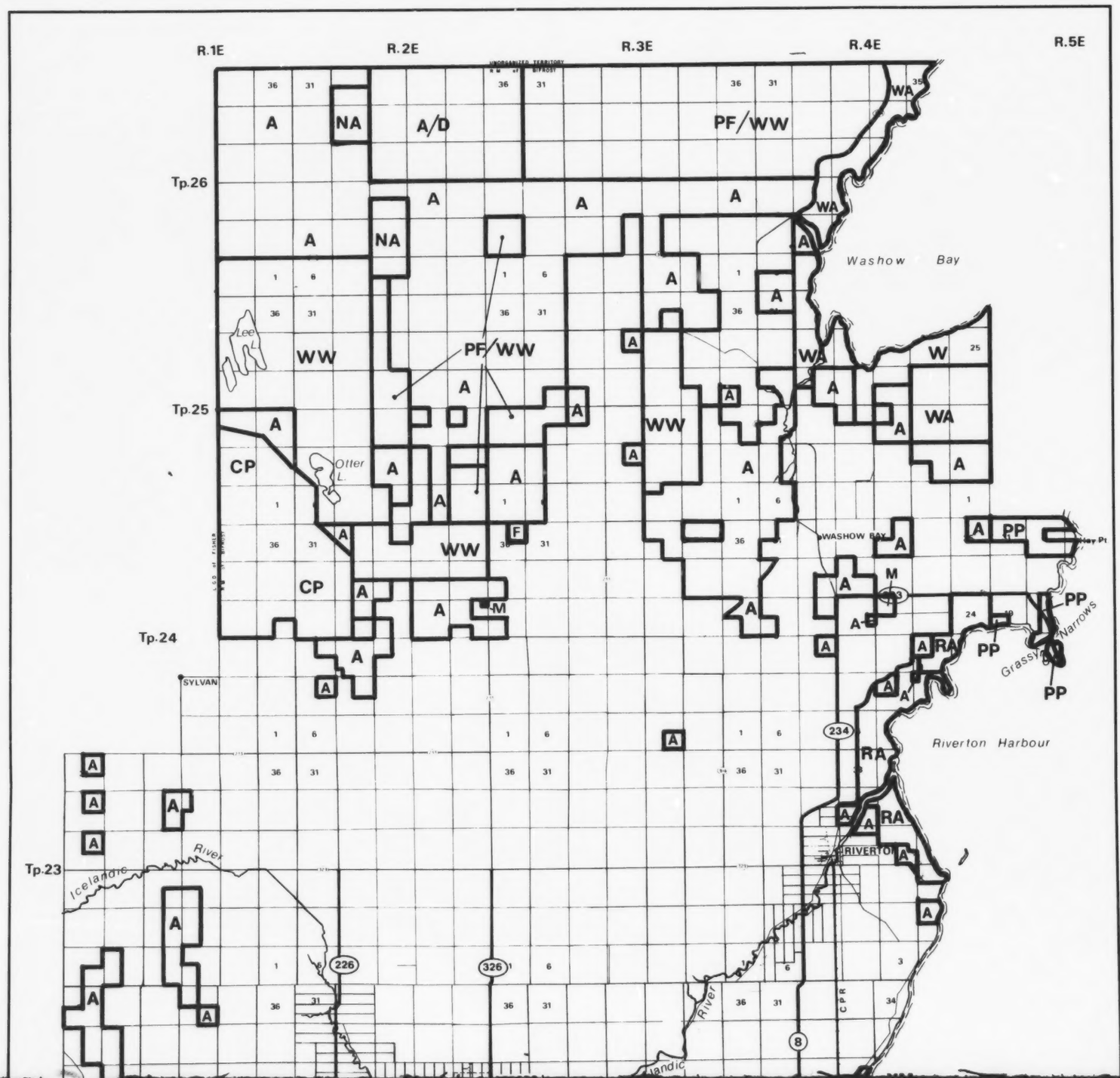
Appendix 1. Site Specific Crown Land Classification

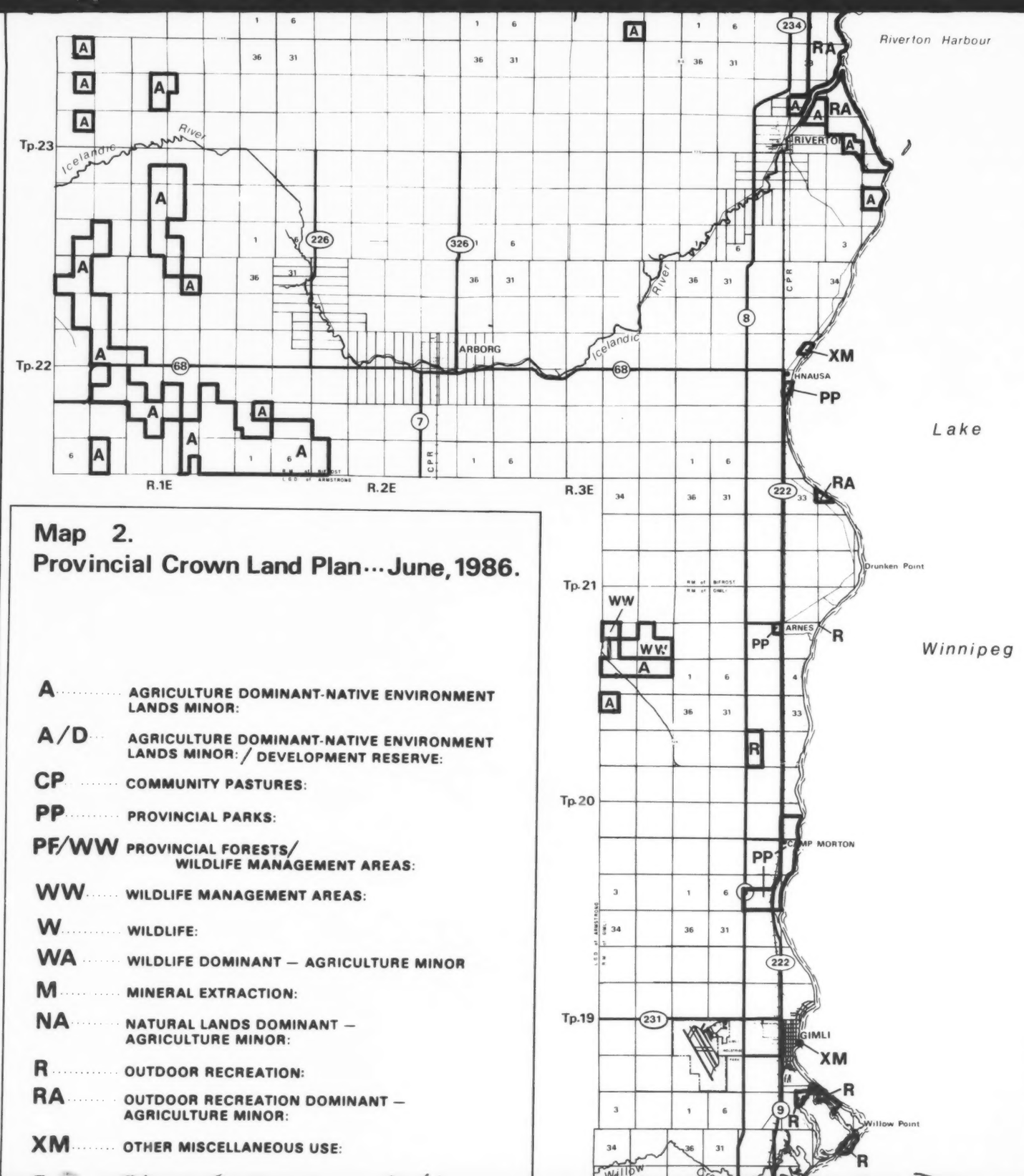
Location	Size (Hectares)	Classification
1. Pt. S1/2 of SW 24-25-03E	8	Other Intensive Uses
2. Pt. LS 1, 28-24-04E	?	Other Intensive Uses
3. Pt. LS 13, 08-25-04E (W'ly 300' of N'ly 200')	?	Other Intensive Uses

See Text for Policies/Guidelines.

IX. RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

1. As per the approved Provincial Crown Land Plan for the Washow-Fisher Peninsula Study Area. June, 1986.


R.1E
R.2E
R.3E
R.4E
R.5E
Tp.26
Tp.25
Tp.24
Tp.23
A
NA
A/D
PF/WW
WW
CP
WA
W
PP
RA
M
F
Washow Bay
WASHOW BAY
Hay Pt
Lee L.
Otter L.
SYLVAN
RIVERTON
Riverton Harbour
Grassy Narrows
Icelandic River
CPR
234
226
326
8



Map 2.
Provincial Crown Land Plan··· June, 1986.

A ..... AGRICULTURE DOMINANT-NATIVE ENVIRONMENT LANDS MINOR:

A/D ... AGRICULTURE DOMINANT-NATIVE ENVIRONMENT LANDS MINOR: / DEVELOPMENT RESERVE:

CP ..... COMMUNITY PASTURES:

PP ..... PROVINCIAL PARKS:

PF/WW PROVINCIAL FORESTS/ WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS:

WW ..... WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS:

W ..... WILDLIFE:

WA ..... WILDLIFE DOMINANT — AGRICULTURE MINOR

M ..... MINERAL EXTRACTION:

NA ..... NATURAL LANDS DOMINANT — AGRICULTURE MINOR:

R ..... OUTDOOR RECREATION:

RA ..... OUTDOOR RECREATION DOMINANT — AGRICULTURE MINOR:

XM ..... OTHER MISCELLANEOUS USE:

Map 2.
Provincial Crown Land Plan··· June, 1986.

A ..... AGRICULTURE DOMINANT-NATIVE ENVIRONMENT LANDS MINOR:

A/D ... AGRICULTURE DOMINANT-NATIVE ENVIRONMENT LANDS MINOR: / DEVELOPMENT RESERVE:

CP ..... COMMUNITY PASTURES:

PP ..... PROVINCIAL PARKS:

PF/WW PROVINCIAL FORESTS/ WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS:

WW ..... WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS:

W ..... WILDLIFE:

WA ..... WILDLIFE DOMINANT — AGRICULTURE MINOR

M ..... MINERAL EXTRACTION:

NA ..... NATURAL LANDS DOMINANT — AGRICULTURE MINOR:

R ..... OUTDOOR RECREATION:

RA ..... OUTDOOR RECREATION DOMINANT — AGRICULTURE MINOR:

XM ..... OTHER MISCELLANEOUS USE:

F ..... FORESTRY:

Eastern Interlake Planning District